



Lake County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Daniel A. Dunlap

104 East Erie St., Painesville, Ohio 44077 (440) 350-5504

2012 ANNUAL REPORT



2012 Corrections Division Annual Report

Chief Deputy Frank J. Leonbruno, *Jail Administrator*

Lt. Cynthia Brooks, *Executive Lieutenant*

The **Lake County Adult Detention Facility processed 5,476 inmates into the jail.** In 1993, 37% of the jail's population was comprised of inmates from outside the Lake County courts, otherwise known as rented bed space. (1993 we averaged 120 billable inmates per day). As it stands today less than 8% of the jail's population was from rented bed space to outside agencies (26 of the 348 inmates per day). It also needs to be noted that the average jail population continues to rise, reaching a **monthly average of 378 inmates per day in December 2012.**

The dramatic increase of inmates incarcerated under the Lake County court system over the past 10 years has greatly impacted the availability of jail beds. The average daily population of inmates being housed on Lake County charges (*i.e. not being housed for agencies outside of Lake County*) **averaged 348 Lake County inmates per day, and increase of 37 Lake County inmates per day over 2009. This is an increase of 57% over 1993 when the jail averaged 206 inmates charged under the Lake County courts.**

In 2012 the Lake County Adult Detention Facility managed a daily population average of 348 inmates. (*Reference the 2012 Daily Population Averages for overview*). **Of the 348 inmates housed each day, 273 were males and 75 were females.** While our average male population has dropped below its highest average of 302 per day in the year 2002, the **female population has risen 150% above its 30 per day average in the year 1993.**



In studying the inmate population, in **2012 the jail system averaged 137 Misdemeanor inmates per day, and 211 Felony inmates. This is the sixth year in a row we have averaged more Felons per day then we did Misdemeanors.** The Lake County jail once housed 2/3 misdemeanors, and 1/3 felons. **Today, the jail houses 2/3 felons versus 1/3 misdemeanor prisoners.**

In 2012 we **averaged 22 US Marshal prisoners per day** (*inmates charged under the Federal courts*), **as well as 4 Out-Of-County inmates per day.** These "billable" agencies reimbursed the County \$66.54 for each day they had a prisoner incarcerated in the Lake County jail. **The "billable population" returned \$637,120 to the General Fund of Lake County.** This housing program has helped off-set the significant expenses the jail facilities face in housing today's inmate populations.

- ▶ *Since 1993 over \$28 million dollars has been generated and returned to the General Fund through rented jail bed space*

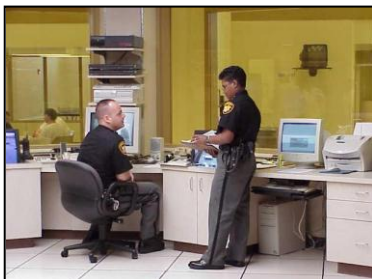
Lt. Nicholas Iliano reported a successful year for the *Pay-For-Stay* Program in which inmates on work release return part of their pay to the jail to off-set their housing costs. **In 2012 the Pay-For-Stay program collected a total pay in of \$45,806, with 116 inmates participating in the pay-for-stay program.**

Due to the significant rise in the daily population, the jail staff is using innovative ideas to control food costs, which is becoming increasingly difficult given the fact that rising fuel prices are significantly increasing the cost of food at every level of society. **In 2012 the jail served 399,460 meals. The average cost per meal in 2012 was \$1.70.** It needs to be noted that this meal cost did not sacrifice quality or healthfulness given the fact that the meals served in the jail are approved by the State Dietician, and inspected by the Health Department on a monthly basis.

In 2012 the dispensary of the jail examined **over 7,696 inmates were seen by the doctor and nurses in the jail dispensary. This is an average of 642 inmates seen per month.** Besides the daily medical problems that normally exist (colds, flu, etc) the medical staff treated health conditions such as: numerous pregnant females at one time, daily maintenance of numerous diabetic inmates (20-30) requiring daily insulin injections, treatment of inmates with HIV and/or AIDS, gunshot wounds received prior to incarceration, heart problems, an aging inmate population, and dental treatment. Jail Physician Dr. Carla Baster, and medical programming coordinator Diana Snow, RN, as well as Patricia Rock, RN, Nita Brickman, RN, and Carolyn Barbish, LPN worked together to insure the best possible medical treatment to an inmate population that did not have a very good history of medical maintenance and care prior to their incarceration. They made such achievements through the best possible cost containment measures available to them without reducing the necessary quality of care that helped this facility achieve State certification. *(Reference the 2012 Medical Services Report for overview)*

The cost of medical services in 2012 was \$453,028. Note that these costs include the salaries of the nurses, physician and dentist.

This is a constant reminder of the increasing cost of medical programming in the coming years. Pressing issues in 2012 include responding to growing demands by the judiciary to provide 24 hour medical care by licensed doctors and nursing staff, as well as the continual plague of frivolous jail litigation by inmates. The Medical Staff continues to work diligently to reduce the costs of medical services. By



working with the ADAMHS Board and Neighboring they have continued the connection to the Central Pharmacy in Columbus. **The pharmacy costs incurred by the jail were \$171,509 alone. However it needs to be noted that the jail pharmacy costs were offset by the Ohio Department of Mental Health, saving Lake County \$130,308 by ordering through Central Pharmacy.**

Unfortunately, the Correctional Facilities continue to witness a dramatic increase in the mental health needs of the expanded inmate population. **The Mental Health professionals received over 1,341 referrals. The part-time psychiatrist contracted to the jail was called in to consult on 207 individuals on 362 occasions** due to the seriousness of their mental health conditions. (*Reference the 2012 Mental Health Services Report for overview*)



Yet, the jail remains committed to the mission of Sheriff Dan Dunlap to return inmates back to society better than when they first came to our doors. To this end the Correctional facility continued in 2012 to develop and expand programming intended to meet such goals.

In 2012 Inmate Programming and Services continued to grow in the number of volunteers participating in Inmate Programming under the co-ordination of Lt. Robert Hungerford. In 2012 **175 volunteers from outside of the facility donated over 2,600 hours of service to the Correctional Facilities. In total the combined attendance at all inmate programming throughout 2012 equaled 3,461 inmates.** They provided such valuable services as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Men and Women's bible study, Non-Denominational Church services, Catholic Church services, Library Services, GED Programming, and Men's A.A. Recovery programming. (*Reference the 2012 Inmate Programming Report for overview*)

Jail Services continued such programming through Anger Management Education groups and Anger Management Therapy provided by Western Reserve Counseling. Neighboring and Adult Probation assisted through Chemical Dependency Aftercare, as well as Mental Health Counseling and Consultation. Much of this was paid for through a grant through the local ADAMS Board. (*Reference the 2012 Jail Services Report for overview*)



In August 1993 the **Jail Treatment Program** was established to reduce recidivism related to chemical dependency (*Drugs and Alcohol*), as well as other related behaviors. Further, it was established to link dependent inmates to services intended to increase their chances for recovery through services such as mental health, anger management, and community based rehabilitation programs. **In 2012 a total of 299 inmates completed the program. There were a total of 210 males completing the program, and 89 females.** (*Reference the 2012 Jail Treatment for over view*).

Most women during incarceration lose their housing, children and any public assistance that they were receiving. Upon release they are usually given a bus token and have pocket change and told not to go back to what they were doing that led them to their incarceration. Many times when women return to the community they have not improved their coping skills, resources, or support systems. Not surprisingly, the end result is that within three years of leaving incarceration, 101 will commit a new offense and sixty-nine will go back to jail. Of the 177 (on average) women released per day, they will be 35 years old, fifty-seven will be white, eighty-two will be black and twenty-nine will be Hispanic. Fewer than forty-four will be married, and 118 will have minor children. Of those with children,

twenty-six will have an alcohol dependence problem and thirty-seven will have a diagnosed mental illness. Seventy-four will not have finished high school, and more than half were unemployed before arrest (Aborn, 2005).

The Jail's **Women In Transition Through Support Program** has a mission is to assist women in reuniting with a positive and healthy environment that minimizes the circumstances that lead to their repeated incarceration. Our focus is to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures. Women who participated in the W.I.T.T.S. program for 2012 worked to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures.

Training is key to the development of the detention facilities, as well as the best defense possible in achieving the safe and secure operations of the jails. The State of Ohio demands that all Correction Officers receive 24 hours of in-service training each year. Given the fact that there are 83 Correction Officers this translates to 1,992 hours of training. Such a demand could exert an enormous financial burden on the Sheriff's budget should such required training not be approached in an innovative manner. **I am happy to report that Officers received in excess of 53 hours of in-service training each, totaling nearly 4,399 hours of in-service training at a cost of less than \$5,000. Translated, this is a cost of about 1.14 cents per training hour.** *(Reference the 2012 Training Report for Training overview).* This training and financial success is due to the innovation of the Corrections Division Training Team members who used their skills to provide cost effective quality training to increase the professionalism of our staff.



This annual report would be incomplete if it fails to mention the concerns for the growing inmate population and physical plant issues with the current jail facility. When the Minimum Security jail closed in 2010, 50+ inmates were returned to the main jail. Through double-bunking the number of beds in the jail increased from 353 to 389. However, the jail continues to see a significant rise in Lake County inmates to the point that regularly in 2013 the jail now houses nearly 400 inmates, often sleeping 15-20 inmates on portable beds. Inmates housed from outside Lake County now average less than 25 per day, not only reducing income from rented bed space, but also limiting the jail's ability to open up free beds by reducing billable inmates. It is foreseeable that within the next two years, given current trends, the jail could be housing in excess of 425 inmates per day, 40-50 more inmates per day than we have beds to hold. As well it should be noted again that 2/3 of the jail population are felons.

Since the jail is used 7 days a week, 24 hours a day by 400+ individuals it has significant wear since it opened 20 years ago. Recent engineering reviews show that the exterior of the building needs \$3 million dollars in repairs, and the interior is in need of \$15 million dollars in repair, noting that all equipment has reached its serviceable life (ie heating units, boilers, appliances, elevators, etc). It is critical that both housing and physical plant issues

be evaluated in 2013 and determinations made as how best to proceed. Any decision addressing these issues will take 3 or more years to complete, and so delay will only complicate problems that are reaching critical state.

I encourage everyone to review all of the detailed annual reports from all of jail programs which review in detail that which I have highlighted here in this annual report. Such collaborative efforts as I have highlighted here illustrate the dedication of the members of the Corrections Division to meet the growing demands placed on it with an expanding jail population. Such confidence is marked by the proven excellence and dedication of the men and women that make up the Corrections staff (Correction Officers, Doctors, Nurses, Cooks, Counselors, Maintenance Staff...). Our success is truly possible only through their efforts, labored over 24 hours day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Thanks to all of them, Corrections is working in Lake County, Ohio !

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